

A New Genus *Gahanaspia* for *Leptura miniacea* GAHAN, 1906 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lepturinae)

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Abstract *Gahanaspia* gen. nov. is established for *Leptura miniacea* GAHAN, 1906. *Shimomuraia laosensis* (PIC, 1923) by HAYASHI and VILLIERS (1989) was misidentification of *Gahanaspia miniacea* (GAHAN, 1906), and it is removed from the genus *Shimomuraia*.

Introduction

GRESSITT and RONDON (1970) recorded *Ephies laosensis* PIC, 1923 together with *Ephies coccineus* GAHAN, 1906 from Laos. Later, HAYASHI and VILLIERS (1989) established the genus *Shimomuraia* on the basis of Sulawesi species, *Ephies notabilis* SHIMOMURA, 1988. Simultaneously they transferred *E. laosensis* to this genus based on a Laotian specimen recorded in the book of GRESSITT and RONDON (1970). While being critical of this treatment, the author has had a chance to examine two specimens determined as *E. laosensis* by GRESSITT which are preserved in the collection of Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Hawaii. At a glance it became clear that they are misidentification of *Leptura miniacea* GAHAN, 1906.

Leptura miniacea GAHAN, 1906 was first described on the basis of a specimen from Naga Hills, Assam. Later HAYASHI and VILLIERS (1987) transferred it to the genus *Paranaspia*. On the other hand, N. OHBAYASHI (1994) recorded it under the original genus *Leptura* from Thailand and China because no appropriate genus to be belonged was found at that time. As of those confusions of generic affiliation, a new genus should be required for this species.

Deposition of the specimens examined are abbreviated as follows: (BPBM)=Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii; (BMNH)=The Natural History Museum of London, UK; (MNHM)=Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; (EUMJ)=Ehime University Museum, Matsuyama, Japan; (PCCH)=Private collection of Carolus HOLZSCHUH, Villach, Austria.

Systematics

Genus *Gahanaspia* nov.

Type species: *Leptura miniacea* GAHAN, 1906.

Moderate sized in 9–14 mm length. Head abbreviated in front, almost as long as width across eyes, constricted behind eyes with short tempora to the neck; genae half as long as axis of eyes; eye well developed, strongly prominent, nearly entire with slight incision at upper middle; maxillary palpi with apical segments long, elongate barrel shaped, 2.2 times as long as penultimate segments. Antennae not so long, reaching apical fifth of elytra in male, and apical third of elytra in female, weakly dilated apically from fifth to tenth in both sexes; fifth segment the longest; 11th segment subdivided into pseudo-segmental division in both sexes. Pronotum trapezoidal in shape, 0.8–0.9 times as long as the

basal width. Elytra parallel-sided, 2.8–3.0 times as long as wide; apices obliquely truncated with angulate outer and sutural angles. Hind tarsi longer than tibiae.

Male genitalia basically identical with those of the related genera such as *Ephies* and *Paranaspia* (see the description of the type species).

Etymology. Derived by a combination of GAHAN, who was the author of the type species, and the second half of *Para-naspia*. Gender: feminine.

Note. This new genus has no relation with the genus *Leptura* in modern sensu (CHEMSAK, 1964). Besides that, it can be distinguished by following key from the genera in which the type species has been belonged.

Key to Genera Related to *Gahanaspia*

1. Head with frons prolonged anteriorly. Antennae distinctly serrate. Pronotum trigonal. *Ephies* PASCOE, 1866
- Head with frons shortened. Antennae not serrate or weakly dilated apically. Pronotum trapezoidal or campanuliform. 2
2. Antennae not dilated apically. Pronotum evenly convex without apical and basal transverse depressions; sides inflated laterally near apical third; hind angles well developed. Elytral apices rounded with pointed outer angles and rounded sutural angles. *Paranaspia* MATSUSHITA et TAMANUKI, 1940
- Antennae weakly dilated apically. Pronotum convex with apical and basal transverse depressions, provided with a median longitudinal impunctate line on basal half; sides inflated laterally near middle. Elytral apices nearly truncated with angulate or pointed outer angles and angulate sutural angles. 3
3. Antennae with the last segment subdivided into pseudo-segmental division in both sexes. Elytra short, 2.8–3.0 times as long as wide; apices obliquely truncated with outer and sutural angles angulate. *Gahanaspia* gen. nov.
- Antennae with the last segment simple. Elytra long, 3.8 times as long as wide; apices slightly emarginated with outer angle pointed and sutural angles angulate. *Shimomuraia* HAYASHI et VILLIERS, 1989

Gahanaspia miniacea (GAHAN, 1906), comb. nov.

(Figs. 1–5)

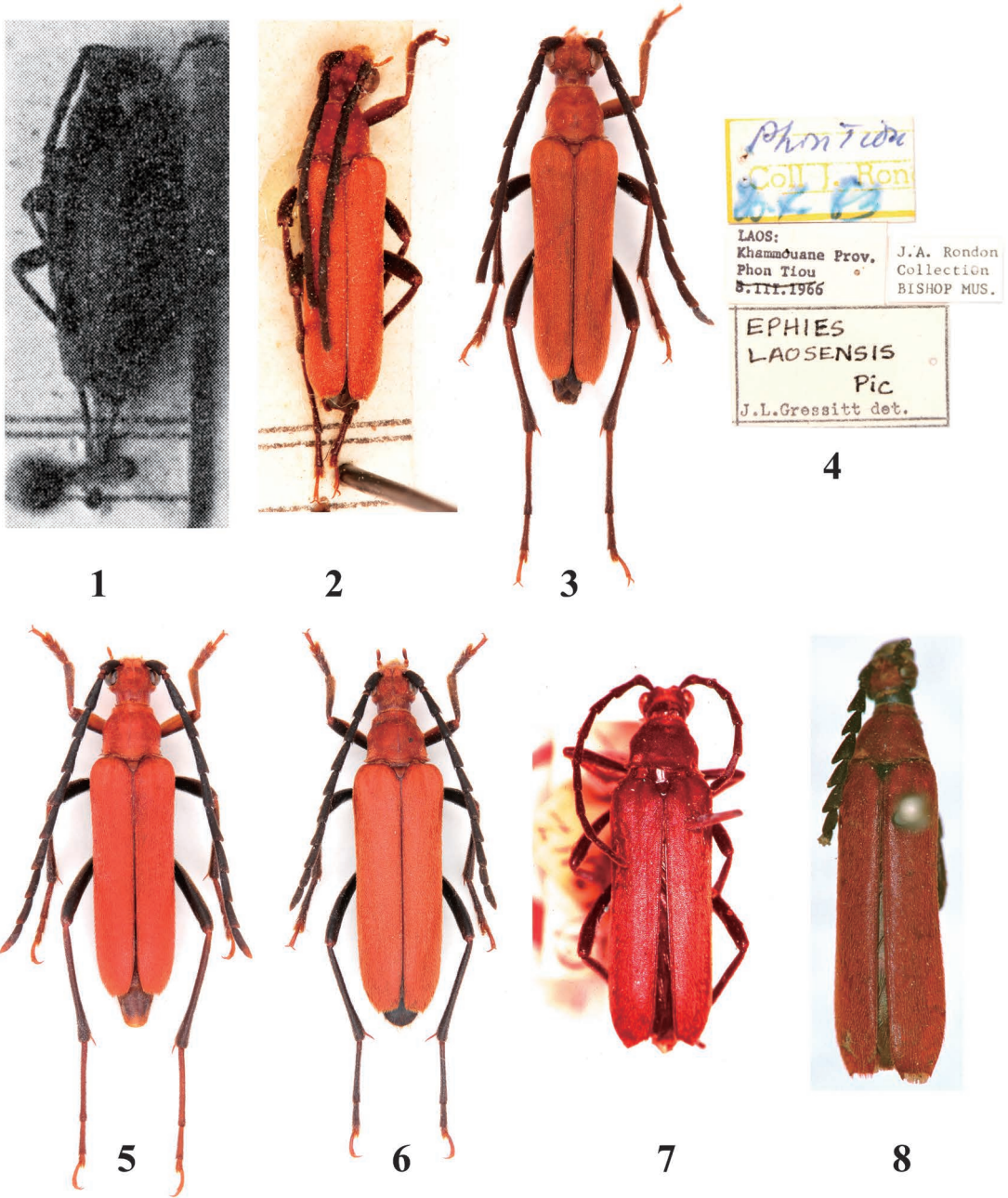
Leptura miniacea GAHAN, 1906: 82. Type locality: Naga Hill, Assam. — N. OHBAYASHI, 1994: 344.

Paranaspia miniacea: HAYASHI & VILLIERS, 1987: 1, 3, pl. 3, fig. 9.

Ephies laosensis: GRESSITT & RONDON, 1970: 37. (nec PIC, 1923)

Shimomuraia laosensis: HAYASHI & VILLIERS, 1989: 40, 42, fig. 5–12. (nec PIC, 1923)

Extract of original description (female). Head, prothorax and elytra reddish brown, covered above with a short dense cinnabar-red pubescence; hind breast, abdomen, antennae and the posterior two pair of legs black; front legs reddish brown, varying to piceous towards the dorsal side of the femora. Head constricted a little behind the eyes to form a neck; marked with a median linear groove, which extends from the clypeus to the vertex; gular area flat, scarcely depressed in front, distinctly but not very closely punctate; eyes narrowly and not deeply emarginate in front. Antennae extend a little past the middle of the elytra, rather thick, clothed with black pubescence; fourth joint slightly shorter than the third and subequal to the fifth; sixth to tenth gradually shorter; fifth to tenth somewhat acutely



Figs. 1–8. Habitus of *Gahanaspia miniacea* (1–7) and *Ephies laosensis* (8). — 1, Text figure of *Shimomuraya laosensis* (GAHAN) in HAYASHI & VILLIERS (1989); 2–3, same specimen with Fig. 1 preserved in BPBM (2 = original; 3 = remounted); 4, ditto, labels; 5, male specimen from Tha-Ngon Natiaol Park, Vientiane, Laos; 6, female specimen from Chiang Dao, Chiang Mai, N. Thailand; 7, holotype female of *Leptura miniacea* GAHAN, 1906; 8, holotype female of *Ephies laosensis* PIC, 1923.

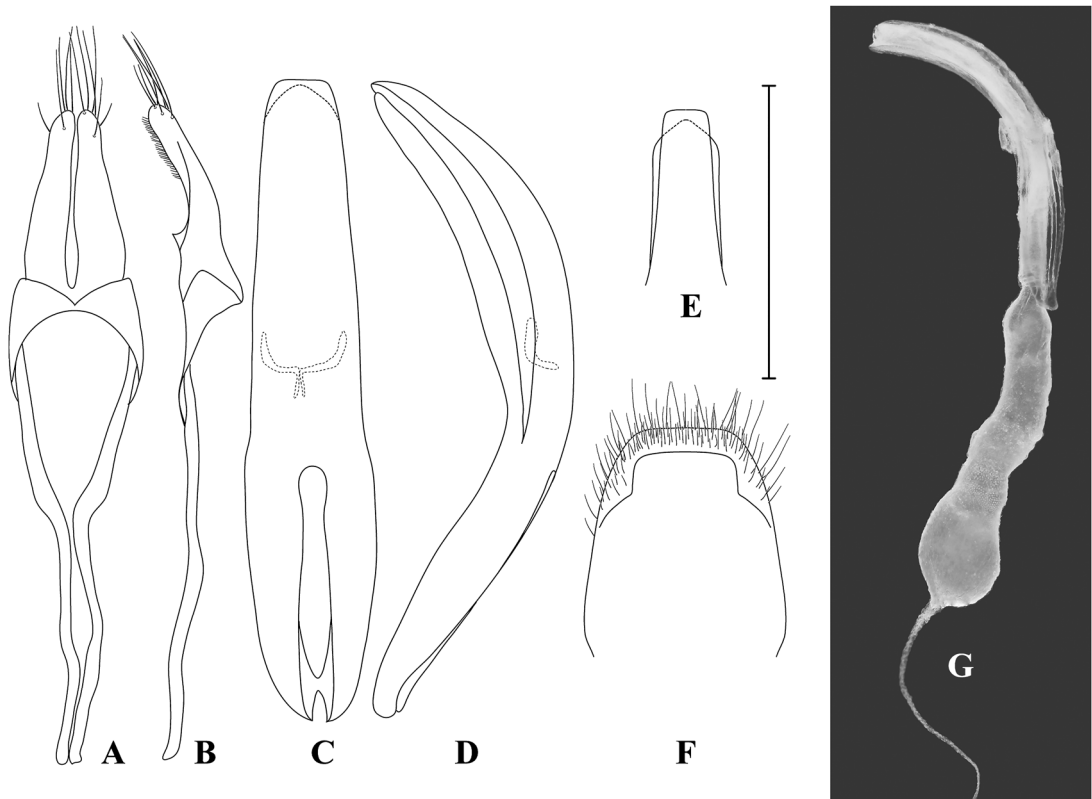


Fig. 9. Male genitalia of *Gahanaspia miniacea*. — A, Tegmen, dorsal view; B, ditto, lateral view; C, median lobe, dorsal view; D, ditto, lateral view; E, ditto, antero-dorsal view of apex; F, eighth androminal tergite, ventral view; G, endophallus. Scale: 1 mm, but not to scale for "G".

angulate at the apex in front. Prothorax transversely sulcate close to the apical border; slightly rounded or subangulate at the middle of each side; the basal angles projecting. Elytra nearly parallel-sided, slightly narrowed posteriorly, each obliquely truncate at the apex. Body beneath and legs sparsely clothed with tawny pubescence. First joint of the middle tarsus as long as the remaining joints united, that of hind tarsus longer. Length 13; breadth 3 1/2 mm. Hab. Assam: Naga Hills (DOHERTY).

Additional description. Male: Body length from tip of mandibles to elytral apex 9.5–11.5 mm, width near humeri 2.2–2.7 mm. Antennae reaching to apical fifth of elytra. Genitalia with eighth abdominal tergite (Fig. 9 F) widest near base, then narrowed to nearly truncate apex. Tegmen (Fig. 9 A, B) with lateral lobes about one-third of total length, narrowed apically with gently rounded apex; apical area provided with a few long setae, and ventral sides with short erect hairs throughout. Median lobe (Fig. 9 C, D, E) slightly shorter than tegmen, gently curved in lateral view; dorsal plate exceeding the apex of ventral plate; apex of ventral plate produced in blunt triangular shape; median struts nearly two-fifths as long as median lobe with connate base. Endophallus (Fig. 9 G) in fully inflated condition without reverse rather simple; apical phallomer slightly swollen.

Female: Body length from tip of mandibles to elytral apex 11.0–13.5 mm, width near humeri 2.5–3.4 mm in male.

Specimens examined. Holotype of *Leptura miniacea*: ♀ (BMNH), examined by a photograph

taken by late Prof. Masataka SATÔ.

1 ♀, Chen Dao, Chiang Mai, N. Thailand, 28-V-1980, M. TAO leg. (EUMJ); 1 ♂, Elephant camp, Maesa, Chiang Mai, N. Thailand, 25-V-1989, M. TAO leg. (EUMJ); 1 ♂, Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai, N. Thailand, 22-V-1988, M. TAO leg. (EUMJ); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Nan Prov., N. Thailand, VI-1992, native collector (EUMJ); 1 ♂, Mae Hong Son, Ban Si Lang, 1,200 m, NW Thailand, 23 to 31-V-1991, H. HORÁK leg. (PCCH); 1 ♂, Thanong Thong Chai, Palong, Thailand, 19°55'N 99°06'E, 750 m, 26 to 28-V-1991, V. KUÁN leg. (PCCH); 1 ♂, Phon Tiou, Laos, 2-VI-1963, J. A. RONDON Coll. (BPBM); 1 ♂, Phou Khao Khoay, 15-IV-1965, J. A. RONDON coll. (BPBM); 1 ♂, Ban Phahom, Vang Vieng, C. Laos, 22-V-2005, M. TAKAKUWA leg. (EUMJ); 1 ♂, Tha-Ngon National Park, Vientiane, 9-V-2008, J. YAMASAKO leg. (EUMJ); 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 10–50 km S Pakse, 50–100 m, Prov. Champasak, S Laos, 23 to 25-V-1996, C. HOLZSCHUH leg. (PCCH); 1 ♂, Viengchan prov., Muang Vangviang env., Laos, 10 to 13-V-2003, O. SAFRÁNEK leg. (PCCH); 1 ♂, Env. de Hoa-Binh, Tonkin occ., R.P.A. de COOMAN, 1919 (PCCH); 1 ♀, Longrui, Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu, China, 31-V-1980, no further data (EUMJ).

Distribution. India, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, China.

Discussion

GRESSITT and RONDON (1970) recorded *Ephies laosensis* PIC, 1923 based on two specimens from Laos. Then HAYASHI and VILLIERS (1989) transferred it to the genus *Shimomuraia* with following note: "GRESSITT et RONDON (1970) noted that antennae weakly serrate, that of ♂ reaching elytral apex, body length less than 10 mm. Prothorax not almost as broad as elytra basally. One of the authors, HAYASHI has studied the Laosian specimen through the courtesy of Dr. SAMUELSON, of Bishop Museum, Hawaii. This species should apparently be not fully congeneric with the genus *Ephies*, by weakly dilated not serrate antennae and the campanulate prothorax, not of trigonate one with not developed hind angles."

The text figure (Fig. 1) in the paper of HAYASHI and VILLIERS (1989) was not clearly printed, but apparently identical with a specimen shown as Figs. 2–3 (male). The labels attached on this specimen (Fig. 4) indicate that it was determined by GRESSITT as *Ephies laosensis*, and the locality coincides with the record of GRESSITT and RONDON (1970). So it is clear that this is the specimen transferred to the genus *Shimomuraia* as a basis of *E. laosensis* by HAYASHI and VILLIERS (1989). However, this specimen does not coincide with the type of *Ephies laosensis* PIC, 1923 (Fig. 8), and identical with the type of *Leptura miniacea* GAHAN, 1906 (Fig. 7, female). As a result, it is concluded that the record of *Ephies laosensis* by GRESSITT and RONDON (1970) was a misidentification, and *Shimomuraia laosensis* (PIC) should be removed from the genus *Shimomuraia*.

HAYASHI (1981) once recorded this species as *Anastrangalia miniacea* (BATES (sic)) (= misprint of GAHAN) from Nepal. But later HAYASHI and VILLIERS (1987) corrected as it was misidentification of *Anastrangalia rubriola* (BATES, 1878).

On the other hand, the species recorded as *Ephies coccineus* GAHAN, 1906 by GRESSITT and RONDON (1970) seems to be identical with the type of *Ephies laosensis* PIC, 1923 (Fig. 8, female). The relation between *E. laosensis* and *E. coccineus* will be discussed by another paper in the future.

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要 約

大林延夫: *Leptura miniacea* GAHAN, 1906 のための新属 *Gahanaspia* の創設 (鞘翅目カミキリムシ科). — HAYASHI and VILLIERS (1989) は、セレベスの *Ephies notabilis* SHIMOMURA, 1988 をタイプ種として、新属 *Shimomuraia* を創設し、同時に *Ephies laosensis* PIC, 1923 も本属に移した。その扱いに疑問を持った筆者は、GRESSITT が *Ephies laosensis* と同定し、ハワイの Bishop Museum に保管されている標本を調査した結果、*Leptura miniacea* GAHAN, 1906 の誤同定であることが明らかとなった。一方、*Leptura miniacea* は、HAYASHI and VILLIERS (1987) が既に *Paranaspia* 属に移しているが、本属に含めるのは不適當であると判断し、新属 *Gahanaspia* を創設した。パリの自然史博物館に所蔵されている *Ephies laosensis* のタイプ標本は疑いなく *Ephies* 属で、本種を *Shimomuraia* 属から削除した。

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